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Largest Daily and Sunday circulation in Salt Lake proved by investigation.

WANTED—A QUIET SUNDAY.

The plea is made by every thoughtful citizen of Salt Lake this morning for a quiet day. The two days of rest that happen to follow each other this year afford a double opportunity for the maker of ungodly and nerve-wrecking noises to indulge to the limit.

There are two considerations which should be kept in mind. The one is found in the conscientious convictions of the great majority of our people who wish to keep Sunday with the greatest measure of quiet and orderliness possible. The disturbance of public services by the discharge of fireworks and the rattle of arms should not be permitted.

The very day the nation celebrates at its heart a fine appreciation of the rights of the next man, and because of the religious basis on which this rests it should be the more carefully respected in view of the fact that all unseemly noise is prohibited by law on the Sunday.

Then, too, there is a multitude of people to whom the Sunday is a rest—a day for whom Monday will be a day of drive and hard work. The hard-earned day of rest should be an actuality for such, and not be made a nervous nightmare by the unnecessary din of a hoodlum celebration. Parents will confer a boon by keeping fireworks out of the hands of their children today, and the officers of the law will be well within the line of duty who use their authority to set the rattle and racket over into Monday. Let us have a quiet Sunday, we shall get noise enough next day, and it is easier to get both doctors and the hospitals on a week day anyway.

A DISGUSTED GOVERNOR.

The racing opened in Butte yesterday, under sanction of a law passed by the Montana legislature, but if the governor had known what he does now when he signed the bill his signature would never have been affixed. Governor Norris visited Dillon the other day, and upon taking the train for his return to the state capital found himself in company with the horsemen and hangers-on who were en route to the big mining camp from Salt Lake. Upon being compelled to rub elbows with these worthies for a time, his excellency began to have doubts regarding the wisdom of allowing them to operate in the Treasure state. To a reporter of the Helena Independent, he said:

"It was the most disgusting assemblage of white trash which I have ever met, I believe. It was enough to cure anyone of the childish imagination that racing is 'the sport of kings.' There were none to be found in that crowd unless, perhaps, it was the king of spades, and no doubt there were many of these. It certainly is not a credit to the state to ship in such citizens, even though it is only for thirty days."

The governor declared that he felt like vetoing the thirty-day racing bill last winter, and expressed sorrow that he had not carried out his original intention in the matter.

Salt Lake had its little experience, and it will probably prove profitable in the long run, as the gang will not be allowed to "pull off" any "good things" in the future. It is now Butte's turn to act as host, and, incidentally, allow the sporty element to run things for a season. Eventually the bars will be put up in Montana and the racing game banished from the entire intermountain region. Speed the day.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

"This is the Fourth of July," said Thomas Jefferson on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, 1826, that memorable day upon which the second and third presidents of the United States, both signers of the immortal document, passed away. Eighty-three years have been added to the scroll of time since Adams and Jefferson joined the Father of his country on the other shore, and again the citizens of the grandest republic in all history are preparing to celebrate the birth of the nation. Changes innumerable have come with every decade; there have been fierce and destructive wars; cities have been smitten by the red tongue of fire; crops blighted and withered by the sun's powerful rays and lack of moisture; there have been financial panics and epidemics of disease, yet the progress of the country has been both rapid and substantial. The thirteen widely scattered colonies formed

the nucleus of what was to become the grandest and most powerful nation on earth.

It is not necessary to enumerate or give a bill of particulars. From all quarters of the globe immigrants have been pouring into the United States seeking homes, health and happiness. Once here, they are animated by the same high purpose which enabled the old continentals to throw off the foreign yoke and enter with spirit into the annual outburst of patriotism so distinctively characteristic of all true Americans.

This year the Fourth of July falls upon the Sabbath day, and all over the land the sermons of the pastors will be built upon patriotism, and lessons will be drawn from the struggles encountered in founding the new nation which finally ended in the freedom of every citizen to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. All this is well, and may the words sink home.

John Adams predicted that coming generations would celebrate the Fourth of July by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, sports and games, parades and the gathering of the people to listen to patriotic orations. The prediction has been more than fulfilled. The Fourth, falling upon Sunday, makes necessary the celebration of the occasion on the following day, and on Monday we shall witness men, women and children born under many different flags in many different climes over the ocean gathering to pay tribute to the founders of the republic, and to declare their fealty to the land of the free. The native-born Americans will join hands with their adopted brethren and make the welkin ring, while their hearts swell with pride upon the glory achieved by their ancestors.

Let the eagle scream.

THE WARFARE ON FLIES.

In another column of this morning's issue of The Herald there is published an extract from a paper by Dr. Robert Newstead in the "Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology" of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, with respect to the common house fly as a carrier of disease germs and a menace to the public health.

Dr. Newstead puts the matter plainly. It is a matter about which words ought not to be minced; it is a matter for too important for that.

Now is fly time. Everyone has observed the rapidity with which the flies have increased in numbers. They will continue to increase if their propagation is left unchecked. As the days go on the fly will multiply until there will be swarms, and each individual of every color carries on his body typhoid germs, the germs of tuberculosis, the germs of dysentery and other intestinal diseases.

It is time for the people to come to a realization of the gravity of the situation. It is time for them to become "educated." The sooner they do it, the fewer lives will be called in the sacrifice, the smaller will be the doctor's bill and the hospital bills.

THE CORPORATION TAX.

The income tax amendment to the tariff bill has been killed by the Nelson W. Aldrich corporation tax proposition. All that remains to be done is to put the latter measure to sleep and the Republican leaders will have accomplished their purpose. It is perhaps idle at this time to speculate on what's going to happen to this child conceived in desperation, ever after much travail during a political emergency, disowned by its putative parent and destined to fill an early grave. It may fall to run the gamut in the house, or the conferees may agree to strangle it. If it finally passes both houses and the tariff law is signed by the president, it will have to bump up against the supreme court. In any event, its life will be but a span.

It is apparent that the present exorbitant tariff rates are not going to be reduced, and it is possible the corporation tax amendment will be tacked on in order to give the coming gold champion an excuse for signing that iniquitous measure. Strange things happen sometimes when the Republican party is pledged to do a thing its leaders do not want done. Revision downward is a case in point. When the Democrats proposed the corporation tax a dozen years ago, the Republicans were unanimously against it; Henry Cabot Lodge, the human icicle from the shores of Massachusetts bay, made a vehement speech in opposition, and yelps and barks were heard all over the land. Now the same tax is brought forward as a Republican measure and pushed through the senate, the same Henry Cabot Lodge being one of its most active supporters. Consistency is no longer a jewel in the Republican text-book.

But money must be raised to make good the treasury deficit. The tariff bill is not a revenue producing measure, and it is absolutely necessary to make provision for the future. The plan of Senator Aldrich is to let the corporation tax run a couple of years and then repeal it. The secretary of the treasury is figuring on an issue of Panama canal bonds or 3 per cent treasury certificates. Others insist that the expenses of the government must be reduced. All of which brings the fact into prominence that the Republican party is not competent to handle the finances of the republic. So long as there is money in the treasury to appropriate the Republican leaders, bursting with patriotism and love for the old flag, make a fine showing; so long as the crops are good they stand on the housetops and proclaim to the world that prosperity is due to their unaided efforts, that Divine Providence had nothing to do with furnishing the sunshine and rain. But after a few years of Republican rule the same result always happens—panic among the financiers and distrust on the part of the people. Harrison left the treasury bare and compelled the Cleveland administration to issue bonds to

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protect the gold reserve. Twelve years of McKinley and Roosevelt are followed by a constantly increasing deficit and more bonds are necessary. It's the same old story in the same old way.

But congress is still in session, and it may be that water will be made to run uphill before the first of August! At the same time, there are those who have doubts.

TRIAL OF ABDUL HAMID.

Abdul Hamid, deposed sultan of Turkey, is to be placed on trial before the high court of justice for his part in the revolt of April 13 last. If Abdul comes through the trial with his head upon his shoulders the world at large will be greatly surprised. Yet it was only a short time ago when he was at the head of the Ottoman empire and occupied the proudest position in the Mohammedan church. Events have been moving rapidly in Constantinople of late, and the old order of things is destined to pass away. First and foremost, Abdul Hamid is to pay the penalty of his many and awful crimes. Then the work of regeneration will be pushed in earnest.

In strange contrast to the present plight of the former sultan is the following description of that individual printed in a Turkish newspaper not very long ago:

"The finest pearl of the age and the esteemed center of the universe, at whose portals stand the camels of justice and mercy, and to whom the eyes of the kings and people in the west have been drawn. The rulers there finding an example of political prowess and the classes a model of mercy and kindness; our lord and master, the sultan of two shores and the high king of the two seas, the crown of ages and the pride of all countries, the greatest of all khalks, the shadow of God on earth, the successor of the apostle of the lord of the universe, the victorious conqueror (Al-Ghazi) Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan."

Evidently that view of the deposed monarch is no longer held. Only a few months ago he ruled and reigned over Islam. Today "none so poor as to do him reverence."

"TYPHOID MARY."

Mary Mallon, a cook, was produced before the supreme court of New York the other day on a writ of habeas corpus. Mary has been in quarantine on North Brother Island for the past two years without having been committed by any court, and seeks to regain her liberty. The health department opposed the woman's application on the ground that she had become a menace to every person with whom she came in contact, as, while herself immune, she had the power of communicating typhoid fever to others.

This is a remarkable case, but it is said there are two score persons in this country who are similarly afflicted, and are known as typhoid bacilli carriers. The case of this particular woman, however, is the most remarkable of all, and every effort has been made to cure her, without avail. It is beyond the comprehension of laymen how she can exude typhoid bacilli and at the same time be immune from the disease. Perhaps there are many others possessing this strange malady, in which event numerous epidemics can be explained.

DEADLY TOY PISTOLS.

The discharge of a toy pistol brought a young mother to an early grave at Kansas City on Friday. Her little son had used the pistol until it became clogged and brought it to mother, who attempted to clean it. The pistol was discharged, a bit of paper wadding entered her left hand, lockjaw followed and death in one of its most horrible forms ensued. The incident carries its own impressive warning. Children should not be allowed to purchase these instruments of death. Moreover, it is against the law to sell them in the state of Utah. It will be useless to lament the sudden taking off of a loved one after the trip to the cemetery. Such occurrences as the one noted above can be prevented by the exercise of a little common sense on the part of parents. As to the individuals who offer toy pistols for sale, a charge of manslaughter or murder would lie against them in case of accident. Why take the awful risk?

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THE SPIRIT OF THE FOURTH
BY REV. P. A. SIMPKIN.

"Therefore let us keep the feast." It is completely fitting that the republic should keep its natal day in tune with the Christian Sunday.

"Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise. Be thankful unto him and speak good of his name."

"We are his people and the sheep of his pasture." The years that have flashed by to realize such marvelous development on this continent since the old bell of Liberty proclaimed its message immortal of independence have made an epoch distinct and glorious in the story of the human race.

The mighty events that have centered the thought of the world upon us, the sweep of the God-ordered life that has made the wide-flung and a temple of freedom for all the sons of men, the beginning of this age which has achieved so greatly, all are grounds for our turning with reverent faces to the altars of God, and pouring forth praise from brimming hearts to him who has been in verity our Lord and King.

Let us recall the story of human sacrifice and heroism, ours to seek a realization of the loftiness of manhood, the grandeur of vision that dared set itself against the world's mightiest empire to make contention for those common privileges and rights which in the centuries have been the heritage of the lowly and the poor. Our power and purpose save that of him who guides the currents of destiny shaped events and led us to this hour. "Our whole history appears like a last effort of divine Providence in behalf of the human race."

"God's word is true, but the world's vision of liberty and happiness for all mankind is a dream. The vision of the future, planned its brilliant campaigns or the brave-hearted men who in independence have dared to risk their lives for a document immortal, it seems as if nothing but the wisdom and courage of God could have swept them to such service and achievement."

Juvenile Religious Societies
By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Preparations are now being made for the conventions of the Christian Endeavor society at St. Paul, Minn., and of the Epworth League at Seattle, Wash., both of which are to be held from July 7 to 12. Tens of thousands of members of these great religious organizations will attend these conventions. For six days Washington and Minnesota will be regaled with song, prayer and the great religious truths of the world. If the past is any criterion, the world will pay more attention to the doings of these two conventions during their sessions than to the tariff, crime or any other matter of public interest. The convention will probably exchange messages by wire or wireless and there may be some discussion of the question of a common federation of the two societies and others of similar character.

The Christian Endeavor society and the Epworth League are striking examples of successful religious organization for the young. The movement from which they developed began less than thirty years ago. Today there are 10,000 members enrolled under the banners of various young people's religious societies, including every race and creed scattered over every continent and the isles of the sea.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to which of the great religious societies for the young was in the field first. Two centuries or more ago Cotton Mather, of Massachusetts, published an elaborate treatise on how to revive the religion of the young. At the time, and before him, possibly, there were many others, who attempted to form church societies for young people, but the organizations were local in character. Many of them did not fill the requirements of the situation. Perhaps the time was not ripe for their success.

It was not until 1831 that the present movement really began to grow. In that year Rev. C. F. Johnson, pastor of the Williston Congregational church at Portland, Me., organized what is said to have been the first Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. He secured the co-operation of a number of boys and girls in his congregation in a plan which included a number of religious exercises to be participated in the work of the society and in its frequent services. In 1832 the first Christian Endeavor convention was held with about a dozen churches in attendance. Some Methodists insist that in 1830 a local society bearing the name "Christian Endeavor" was organized in a Methodist church at Allegheny, Pa.

However this may be, it was under Dr. Clark's leadership that the society developed into a national organization. He was assisted by George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian association, and by other workers. The society has since grown to a vast number of branches, and is now a powerful factor in the religious life of the world. Its membership is divided among 100 religious denominations.

Over fifty periodicals devoted to the interests of the society are published in fifteen languages, while many other periodicals and newspapers carry the Christian Endeavor departments. Probably 5,000 state and local unions of societies are organized in 2,250 societies, including 575 juvenile societies. This union was organized in 1880. More than fifty national or large colonial dependencies, and over 100 denominations, speaking eighty languages, are represented in the society.

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